

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1877

Holland City News: 1872-1879

---

1-13-1877

### Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 48: January 13, 1877

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1877](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1877)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 48: January 13, 1877" (1877). *Holland City News: 1877*. 2.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1877/2](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1877/2)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1877 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 48.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 256.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.  
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.  
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	6 00	10 00	12 00
4 Column	1 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.  
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.  
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X signify that no paper will be continued after date.  
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, December 10, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Chicago.
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	12.00 p. m.
" "	3.10 p. m.	9.35 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.40 a. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	4.10 " "	9.30 p. "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	11.20 a. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.15 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	9.45 " "	4.00 " "

\* Daily except Monday.  
† Mixed trains.  
‡ Daily except Sunday and Monday.  
§ Leave Holland for Gr. Rapids 1.15 a. m. Sundays only.  
All other trains daily except Sundays.  
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express, Mail.	Express, Mail.
P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. M.
4.15 7.30	Grand Rapids. 10.10 7.10
4.32 7.44	Grandville. 9.55 6.55
5.45 8.26	Allegan. 8.45 5.45
6.11 9.41	Otsego. 8.16 5.18
6.19 9.19	Plainville. 8.07 5.10
6.35 9.35	Cooper. 7.35 4.45
6.50 9.50	Kalamazoo. 7.35 4.40
P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. M.
8.30 11.30	White Pigeon. 5.50 3.05
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
6.00 6.30	Chicago. 10.40 8.50
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
2.40 5.00	Toledo. 11.55 8.30
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
7.05 9.30	Cleveland. 7.40 3.40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. P. M.
1.15 4.05	Buffalo. 12.10 7.55

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1 No. 2		No. 3 No. 1
P. m. P. m.		P. m. A. m.
8.20 12.15	Muskegon	2.00 8.00
7.45 11.45	Perrysburg	2.30 8.50
7.40 11.40	Grand Haven	2.40 9.00
6.50 11.11	Pigeon	3.13 9.50
5.45 10.35	Holland	3.55 11.15
5.17 10.15	Fillmore	4.12 11.45
4.00 9.25	Allegan	5.00 1.15

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.

MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blomdon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Bolks & Bros.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent, Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.

### Bakeries.

PESSINK, G. J. A., Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionery and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

### Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

### Books and Stationery.

KANTERS, L. T., Dealer in Books, Stationery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

### Boots and Shoes.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

### Dentist.

GEE D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence, and office on Eighth street, opposite Bakker & Van Raake.

### Drugs and Medicines.

ANNIS & BROEK, dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c. Eighth street.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Broek's Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business. See advertisement.

### Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, D., General dealer in Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.; cor. Eighth and River streets.

### Furniture.

MEYER H., & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

### Groceries.

FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

### General Dealers.

DURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

TE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

WELTON & AKELY, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc. River street.

### Flour and Feed.

COLEMAN Wm. & CO., Dealer in Flour and Groceries, in Sooter's Brick Building.—See Advertisement.

### Hardware.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

### Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALSMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOUT, Proprietor. Built in 1873; furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. McVicar Proprietor; opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot; good accommodation; building and furniture new.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE & ALBERTI, Livery and Sale Stable. Office and barn on Market street. Everything first-class.

NIRBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th street, near Market.

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJREMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. River street.

PLEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

### Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

### Meat Markets.

BUTKAU W., New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

KEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of Meats always on hand. Eighth street.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

DEMING, W. H., Manufacturer of Plows. By improved machinery is enabled to sell the regular Kalamazoo Plow and warrant them, at lower prices than any surrounding town. Plow pieces ground to order. 10th street west of River st.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th and River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Puffer Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

VERBEEK, H. W., & CO., Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

WILMS P. H., Manufacturer of Farm Pumps. All kinds of wood turning and sawing on hand and done to order. River street.

### Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 8th street.

### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Surgeon and Physician. Office at his residence, Overijssel, Mich.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.

LEDEBOER, B., Physician and Surgeon. Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office over E. Hannon's Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., City Physician. Office at D. R. Meengs' Drug Store, 8th Street.

### Saddlery.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

### Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

### Staves, Wood, Bark, &c.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

### Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

### Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; Kenyon's Block River Street.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, &c.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @	30
Beans, bushel	1 20 @	16
Butter, lb.	16 @	16
Clover seed, bushel	10 00 @	10
Eggs, dozen	15 @	15
Honey, ton	8 00 @	9 00
Hay, ton	40 @	40
Onions, bushel	70 @	70
Potatoes, bushel	10 @	10
Timothy seed, bushel	10 @	10
Wool, lb.	10 @	10

### Wood, Staves, &c.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00 @	30
" " green	2 75 @	27
" beach, dry	2 50 @	25
" " green	2 25 @	22
Hemlock Bark	25 @	25
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00 @	10
Staves, Tierce	12 00 @	12
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 75 @	37
Heading bolts, hardwood	3 75 @	37
Stave bolts, softwood	3 30 @	33
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 30 @	33
Railroad ties	12 @	12

### Grain, Feed, &c.

Wheat, white bushel	1 20 @	1 25
Corn, shelled bushel	45 @	45
Oats, bushel	25 @	25
Ruckwheat, bushel	14 00 @	14
Barley, ton	22 00 @	22
Feed, ton	1 25 @	1 25
Barley, 100 lb.	1 15 @	1 15
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25 @	1 25
Flour, 100 lb.	8 50 @	8 50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

### Meats, &c.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5 @	6
Pork, "	6 @	7
Lard, "	12 @	12
Smoked Meat	12 @	12
" Ham	10 @	10
" Shoulders	8 @	10
Tallow, per lb.	7 @	8
Turkeys	8 @	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @	8

## Special Notices.

### I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.  
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.  
P. SCHRAVESANDE, I. S.

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, at 7 o'clock, sharp.  
J. S. BURNS, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

You can get anything in the line of Gloves and Mittens at D. Bertsch's.

Call at L. T. Kanters for holiday goods, such as Albums, Toys, Wine Sets, Toilet Sets, and many more articles too numerous to mention. Prices from 1 cent to \$10.00. Be sure and come this week, before the best is picked out.

### L. T. KANTERS.

Just received Moody and Sankey Hymn Books, or Sacred Songs at

### L. F. KANTERS.

### Good News.

The finest Crutins and Caskets ever exhibited in this city for sale at reasonable prices at

### H. MEYER & CO.

### Chap! Cheap!

A fine assortment of all kinds of furniture just received and all sold as low as the lowest at

### H. MEYER & CO.

### Without a Parallel.

We believe that the wonderful results accomplished by the use of "Shiloh's Consumption Cure" are without a parallel in the history of Medicine. Those who disbelieve this had have occasion to try it, can be convinced without expense to themselves. Its access is so wonderful and sure that we will it on a guarantee to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup. In these cases or any Lung trouble, don't fail to try it, it may save your life, while it will cost you nothing if it gives you no relief. Call at the Drug Store of J. O. Doesburg, N. 70, 8th street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich., and get a trial bottle 10 cents or a regular size for 50 cts. or 1, sold elsewhere by dealers generally.

"HACKMETACK" a new and delightful Perfume sold by the above dealers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Turn of Life.—Armed with his great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through and the sufferer once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in all female complaints, and obstructions of the dawn of womanhood. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per box or pot.

## Florida.

The letter of General Barlow upon the count in Florida is useful for this, if for no other purpose, that it shows the possibility of independent judgment. This is more an as shown by a Democratic report of Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Palmer and the Republican report of Senator Sherman and Mr. Stoughton from Louisiana. General Barlow is as positive a Republican as there is in the country, but he evidently sees, what no intelligent man should for a moment forget, that the important point in the present situation is not that Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden shall be declared elected, but that one or the other shall honestly be declared elected. Upon the evidence which has been already submitted, so far as it is accessible, no Republican and no Democrat can truly say that there is no question. There are very grave questions. In the Florida case, for instance, there is no man in the country better qualified than General Barlow to express an opinion. He is a lawyer, a man of experience and sagacity; he was on the spot; he heard the testimony; he weighed it carefully; he talked with the board; he is perfectly friendly to them, and he says there is a question. And he confirms the impression of every candid man who has followed the case at a distance.

General Barlow states the reasons that determined the action of the board in regard to the doubtful counties. His letter is long, because the necessary facts could not otherwise be fairly presented, and as his own conclusions were not thought to be entirely clear, he added a brief supplementary letter, in which he says:

"On the face of the returns the vote was: Hayes, 24,327; Tilden, 24,287. Certain additions and deductions were agreed on unanimously by the board, which we may assume to be correct. These conceded changes left it: Hayes, 24,287; Tilden 24,438. Then I should have thrown out 219 Republican votes in Archer Precinct No 2, and also Friendship Church Precinct, in Jackson County, as a majority of the board did. They also rejected Cambellton Church Precinct, in this county, as to which I do not know the facts, but will assume that it was rightly rejected, as it does not alter the result to which I should have come. The two last precincts disposed of 121 Republican and 436 Democratic votes, and deducting these and the 219 in Archer, you get the following: Tilden, 24,002; Hayes, 23,947; Tilden's majority, 55. It would have come to this result after passing upon all the cases before the board except Hamilton County. It is this county which causes the only doubt I have about it."

In the Jasper Precinct of this county the vote was, as returned: Democratic, 3; Republican, 185. The irregularities alleged were the abandonment of the canvass by the inspectors when half finished, and turning it over to two lawyers, who finished it the next day. General Barlow does not know whether the inspectors were Democrats or Republicans, and does not think, if they were the latter, that a Democratic majority should be thrown out for Republican wrong-doing, if there was any. That is, if the Republican inspectors, apprehending a Democratic majority, abandoned the canvass and turned it over illegally to two lawyers, in order to occasion an irregularity that would throw out the vote should be returned. If it were returned, it would give the State to Tilden. But his majority would in that case be so small that some of the Republican contests, which the board did not stop to consider, might overcome it.

General Barlow concludes: "But there is no use in speculating about this, as the case must be considered as it was made up by the board. Leaving out Jasper Precincts, we therefore see that, in my opinion, there was a Tilden majority, even conceding that Cambell and the first named precinct in Hamilton County should be thrown out, which I do not say was rightly done. I certainly never had any doubt as to what my own opinion was except as to this precinct, upon which it happened that I did not know fully what the evidence was; but as I do not have the assurance to put my own opinions above those of the board upon questions as to which there was conflicting evidence, I was not willing to give my own views without at the same time giving the evidence, and hence my report was 'so long.'"

He evidently went to Florida not as a Republican to make capital for his party, and "to secure the vote of the State" by clever subterfuges, but as an American citizen to enable the country to decide whether there had been fair play. This was the sole proper purpose for the visit of

any of the Northern gentlemen to the Southern States. But in the case of Louisiana it is hard not to feel that there was a sharp contest of party wits on both sides, and that each side was more intent on making a good case for itself than on ascertaining and presenting the truth. If the reports of the Congressional committees shall be as candid and reasonable as the letter of General Barlow, they will do very much to reconcile the country to any conclusion of the controversy.—Harper's Weekly.

## The Drummer Boy and the Queen.

When a boy enters the army at a very early age, which sometimes happens in the case of one who has suddenly become an orphan, he is generally made much of by the officers, and eventually ranks as the "pet of the regiment." An instance of his kind occurred in one of the regiments of the Guards shortly after the Crimean war.

A bright intelligent little fellow about nine years of age, whose father had been killed at the battle of Inkermann, and whose mother, having three younger children to attend to, had applied to have her eldest child taken into the regiment, was duly enlisted to "serve her Majesty the Queen, her heirs and successors." The boy was so small in stature, and yet so clean and smart in his appearance, that he soon became the favorite of all, from the colonel downwards. His usual place on returning from a field-day was on the back of the colonel's horse at the head of the battalion; the colonel himself, an Alma hero with one arm, walking beside the animal, and ever and anon making some remark to amuse the little fellow. It happened at this time that the young Prince Arthur had begun to evince a taste for military life, and, by the Queen's command, the drum-major of the battalion, which was stationed at Windsor, attended regularly at the castle to teach his royal highness the drum. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were often present on these occasions; and one day, when the young prince asked his tutor if there were any drummers in the Guards as small as himself (the prince), the drum-major informed his royal pupil of the facts relating to the little soldier-boy mentioned above. With her usual kindness of heart the Queen directed that the little fellow should be brought to the castle on the following day. Accordingly, the morrow saw the worthy non-commissioned officer and his tiny subordinate—the latter being as prim as brushing and pipeclay could make him, with his life under his arm and his forage cap set jauntily on the side of his head—trudging up the castle hill towards the royal residence. On reaching the royal nursery, they had not long to wait before her Majesty and the young prince made their appearance. The drum-major and his little charge instantly sprang to "attention," and brought their hands to the salute; while Prince Arthur, with a cry of delight, hustled forward and began to ask his brother drummer a thousand questions. The "pet of the regiment" was naturally shy in such august company; but he became reassured when the Queen, taking him kindly by the hand, addressed a few motherly remarks to him. Then the royal drummer slung his drum, and calling upon the young guardsmen to "play up," the latter responded to the invitation with "God save the Queen," the prince joining in lustily the while upon the well-battered sheepskin. Her Majesty was greatly pleased with the simple compliment; and on the conclusion of the audience, she not only provided her novel guest with a good luncheon, but gave him a five-pound note for his mother. Prince Arthur continued his studies on the drum for several months afterwards; and when they were concluded, the drum-major received from the Queen's hands a handsome gold watch and chain bearing an inscription, together with a portrait of the prince, dressed as a drummer, with a drum slung round his neck.—Chambers Journal.

At a late meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, Dr. Trumbull stated that it was a hitherto unpublished fact that Mr. Charles Frances Adams was the only American who ever refused the



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

SOME excitement has been caused in New York by a high-toned cowardly affair, of which James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, was the victim. It appears that Bennett was engaged to be married the day after Christmas to Miss May, but failed to put in an appearance. A new arrangement was made, and the 3d of January fixed upon for the ceremony. Again the groom played truant, and the family and friends of Miss May were, of course, highly indignant, and a big brother of the bride—Fred May—started a riot to avenge the insult. He found Bennett at the Union Club House, on Fifth avenue. Without a word May drew a good-sized cowhide and struck Bennett three sharp blows in the face, drawing blood at each stroke. The two men clenched, but were separated by members of the club. The affair created an immense sensation in social circles.

Commodore Vanderbilt, the railway king, has at last succumbed to the king of terrors. He breathed his last at his residence in Washington place, New York, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, Jan. 4. The aged millionaire remained perfectly conscious to the last moment of his life, and died almost without a struggle. For two days it had been apparent to his doctors that his hours were numbered, and that at most he could only live a few days or a week. At 4 o'clock on the morning of his death his condition became rapidly worse, and he expressed a desire to see Rev. Dr. Deems, his spiritual adviser. The latter arrived in a few minutes, and Commodore Vanderbilt said: "I think I am nearly gone, Doctor." Dr. Deems prayed by the bedside of the dying man, and then some members of the family sang a few hymns in low tones. The music seemed to soothe the sufferer. All his family were sent for during the night, and when he died they were beside his bed. The news of the Commodore's death had little effect on the market, his death having been so long expected. It is understood the bulk of this vast property is to be kept together, and that provision has been made for relieving the suffering interest on it in his favorite securities. The Commodore was nearly 83 years old.

The late Commodore Vanderbilt was buried on Sunday, Jan. 7. Rev. Dr. Deems, his spiritual adviser, conducted the burial services at the Church of the Strangers, after which the remains were interred in the family vault at New Dorp, Staten Island. E. W. Major was hanged at Concord, N. H., last Friday for murdering his wife. The culprit died protesting his innocence.

New York papers chronicle the death of Mrs. Charlotte Egbert, a sister of Commodore Vanderbilt, aged 88 years.

The provisions of the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt have been published. With the exception of numerous bequests varying from small sums to \$500,000—the latter figure is his wife's allowance—the great bulk of the vast estate is transmitted to the eldest son, William H. Vanderbilt, who thus becomes the undisputed possessor of an amount of property estimated to be something over \$50,000,000 in value. The Rev. Drs. William M. Taylor, B. S. Stairs, W. I. Dunnington, H. M. Souder, Ray Palmer, George H. Hepworth, David B. Coe, A. H. Clapp, Benjamin N. Martin, William H. Ward, and several other clergymen of New York and Brooklyn, have united to form a new local Congregational association, most of them having withdrawn from the old association in consequence of the indorsement of Mr. Beecher.

### THE WEST.

The stockholders of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, of Cleveland, have decided to hold no fair this year. Hard times. The Illinois State Farmers' Association will meet at Springfield on the 23d of January. Gen. Crook's command has returned to Laramie from its expedition against the Indians. The campaign is ended for the winter.

In the United States Court, at Yankton, Dakota, last week, John McCall, previously convicted of the murder of Wild Bill in the Black Hills last August, was sentenced by Chief Justice Shannon to be hanged on Thursday, March 1. In the statement made to the court he claimed he was so badly intoxicated on the day of the murder as to be entirely unconscious of shooting anybody.

The Independent in the Indiana State Senate affiliated with the Democrats in the organization of that body, and divided the offices with them. The House elected all Republican officers by a vote of 54 to 44.

A DISPATCH from the 6th, from Ashtabula, Ohio, says: "There are nineteen bodies more or less completely preserved yet remaining unidentified in the morgue at Ashtabula. Forty persons, variously supposed to have been on the train, have been ascertained by the railway authorities to be at home safe. The dispute as to the number of persons on the train is as far from settlement as ever. The railroad officers are convinced that the number could not have been more than 140, while the passengers are sure there could not have been less than 200."

### THE SOUTH.

GOVERNOR-ELECT DREW, of Florida, has been inducted into the gubernatorial chair, at Tallahassee. Gov. Stearns surrendering the office without any contest. Gov. Drew delivered a speech, conciliatory in tone, guaranteeing to the freedmen the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

A FIRE at Benham, Fannin county, Tex., a few days ago, destroyed twelve business houses, valued, with their contents, at \$100,000. Congressman Schleicher, of Texas, has received a dispatch from Brownsville, signed by a number of merchants of that place, informing him that Benavides, the Mexican officer in command at Matamoros, was breaking open the stores of American citizens there, and confiscating their property for the alleged reason that the tax which he had imposed of 3½ per cent. had not been paid.

The Democratic Legislature of Louisiana, sitting in St. Patrick's Hall, New Orleans, has passed resolution declaring the canvass of the late election by the Wells Returning Board null and void, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to "prepare an act providing for a proper and legal canvass of the returns of said election." The Republican Legislature has passed an act prohibiting the formation of military companies, other than State militia, in the State. Gov. Kellogg has reappointed John T. Leland Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for eight years.

LINCOLN South Carolina, Louisiana is now blessed with a duality of Governors. On the 8th inst. S. B. Packard was inducted into the gubernatorial chair, at the State House, in New Orleans, by the Republicans. About the same hour the Democrats inaugurated Gen. Nichol at St. Patrick's Hall. The ceremonies at the

State House were interrupted by a mob while Antoine, the colored Lieutenant Governor-elect, was delivering his address. The crowd hooted and yelled and pelted the police with oyster shells. With this exception, the day passed off quietly. Nicholls has appointed Col. Thomas B. Boylan, Chief of Police, who is organizing a formidable police force. It is feared trouble and bloodshed may grow out of the clash of authority between the opposing police forces.

### POLITICAL.

HON. WILLIAM A. WHEELER has been interviewed by a New York Herald correspondent, by whom he is made to speak thus: "It is my firm conviction that Congress can never be constituted a National Chaucing or Returning Board. Congress cannot go behind the returns, beyond the mere question of the regularity of the certificates. Understand me clearly, for it is a point on which I would not like to be misunderstood. The Congress cannot investigate whether Louisiana has gone for Tilden or Hayes. The action of the Returning Board on this point has been final and conclusive in Louisiana. I do not believe that this dispute will be wholly an unmitigated evil. I believe it is going to teach the people the machinery of the Presidential election, and that it will be the means of averting such troublesome strife in the future." The Republican members of the General Assembly of Illinois met in caucus last week, and adopted a series of resolutions declaring that Hayes and Wheeler, having been elected President and Vice President, must be inaugurated. At a caucus of the Republican members of the Michigan Legislature, held on the evening of the 3d inst., Senator Ferry was re-nominated for the United States Senate by acclamation by a unanimous rising vote.

MR. BLAINE has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Maine, having received the unanimous vote of the Republican Legislative caucus. In Minnesota, Senator Windom has been chosen to be his own successor.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times telegraphs that journal: "It is now regarded as certain that the reports of the Senate and House committees sent to investigate the counting of the electoral votes in the States of Louisiana and Florida will conflict, and that they will form no satisfactory basis upon which to adjust the pending difficulties, and not a few Democratic Senators have lost all hope of any acceptable plan of counting the electoral vote being evolved by the conference committee appointed for this purpose. The expectation of many now is that the reports of the investigating committees will involve a protracted debate upon the subject of counting the Presidential vote, and that the time for the performance of that act will arrive before any plan is perfected or at least agreed upon."

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs the latest utterances of President Grant touching the Presidential complication. He defined his position in these words: "When all the political power and responsibility vested in me by the suffrages of the people shall have expired by constitutional limitation, which will be on the 4th day of March, I shall be ready to willingly surrender this responsibility; but until then I shall execute the office of President, and protect and defend the constitution. It is not my province to determine the question of an election, but to execute the laws. Whoever is declared to be my constitutional successor, to him will I surrender the reins of Government." He took issue with those who have suggested that Gov. Tilden might be inaugurated whether he was declared elected or not, and strongly intimated that that could not be done in Washington, where alone he thought an inauguration legal. He said there could not be two legal Presidents; that he should consider an inauguration at any other place than Washington void; that any attempt to exercise authority elsewhere, under such circumstances, could not be recognized, and any recognition of such assumed authority by any officer of the Government would be treason. The President ended in substance as follows: "The President's authority, exercised in accordance with law, is as supreme in the District of Columbia as if it were a garrisoned fortress, and any demonstrations or warlike concentration of men threatening the peace of the city or endangering the security of the public property or treasure of the Government could be summarily dealt with, should the public safety demand, by a declaration of martial law."

### WASHINGTON.

DURING December there was an increase in the public debt of upward of \$3,600,000. Appended is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds.....\$ 944,900,800  
Five per cent. bonds..... 712,320,450  
Four and a half per cent. bonds..... 33,600,000

Total coin bonds.....\$1,690,821,250  
Lawful money debt.....\$ 34,000,000  
Matured debt..... 11,834,360  
Legal tenders..... 968,120,548  
Certificates of deposit..... 31,000,000  
Fractional currency..... 26,348,206  
Coin certificates..... 47,280,000

Total without interest..... 470,748,752

Total interest.....\$2,187,404,363

Total.....\$4,658,181,107

Cash in Treasury.....\$96,517,418

Currency..... 9,483,800

Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit..... 31,000,000

Total in Treasury..... 137,001,218

Debt less cash in the Treasury.....\$2,089,136,000

Increase of debt during December..... 3,555,142

Decrease since June 30, 1876..... 6,518,103

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money:

Principal outstanding..... 64,628,512

Interest accrued and not yet paid..... 1,938,705

Interest paid by the United States..... 32,080,218

Interest paid by transportation of mails, etc..... 7,041,507

Balance of interest paid by United States..... 25,076,710

PRESIDENT GRANT has again been interviewed by the irrepressible newspaper correspondent,

to whom, if the report of the conversation is to be believed, he freely and unreservedly unfolded his views upon the political situation. The President expressed the belief that South Carolina and Florida had fairly chosen the Republican electors, and that Chamberlain was the legal Governor of the first-named State. In regard to Louisiana he said that "men from that State had told him that the action of the Returning Board was final and without appeal. There had always been trouble in that State from fraud, and it was a fact that its electoral vote had not been counted since 1860." Speaking of the general situation, he did not think there had been a fair election, such as they have in New England, in any Southern State except, perhaps, Delaware. Upon the subject of the Presidential question in Congress, Grant said that the existing difference between the two houses, it appeared to him, would not be disposed of by the expiration of his term, at which time all power vested in him would cease. To his mind law and precedents gave the President of the Senate the power to open and count the vote; but precedents also established the right of either house to object to the counting of the electoral vote of the States, the first of which occurred in 1817, in the case of Indiana. It was declared not legally admitted into the Union. The vote, however, was counted. He anticipated objection to the count of several States in February, and observed that when this thing was begun it was

hard to say where it would end. It was possible that the time up to the 4th of March would be occupied with the settlement of this question. If not settled, he is of the opinion that, under the act of 1872, the President pro tem. of the Senate would become acting President, and would be sworn in as such. He thought no embarrassment would follow the swearing in of an acting President. The latter could promptly convene the Forty-fifth Congress for such business as he might see fit to bring to its attention. In the new Congress the question of the Presidential election might become a subject of consideration, and it might be determined to hold an election earlier than the time regularly provided in the act of 1872, which would now be on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Congress, he thought, might see fit to fix upon a date for holding an election in June, which could readily be done, and hold the inauguration on the fourth of July, which would more promptly dispose of the exceptional state of affairs incident to the interregnum.

E. A. CROWN, the Oregon Democratic elector, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections that he "had not made any arrangements with any person or persons whereby the electoral certificates were to be handed to him by the Secretary of State. He was convinced he was lawfully appointed to replace Dr. Watts, and he put the certificates in his pocket because he was afraid they would be taken from him by Odell and others. He had refused to come to Washington as messenger of the Electoral College unless he should receive \$3,000 for expenses, and the money was furnished him. It was raised, he supposed, by subscription among Oregon Democrats." Charles G. Fisher, convicted of abstracting papers, has been tried in the Washington Criminal Court, and sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment at labor in the common jail. His father was at one time a Representative from Delaware in Congress, and subsequently Judge, and then District Attorney. It was while the son was Assistant District Attorney that he stole the papers from the Clerk's office, for which he has been tried and convicted.

TO DEVISE a letter-stamp that cannot be safely washed is a problem that Third Asst. Postmaster Gen. Barber has been studying some time. He has finally decided to change the color of the ordinary three-cent stamp from green to red, as the latter color is more easily blurred and rendered impossible of restoration. The medalion head of Washington will be retained, standing in white relief upon the red background of the stamp. The grand total of internal revenue receipts for six months ending Dec. 30, was \$57,985,605. The President has addressed a letter to the Washington Board of Police Commissioners requesting the immediate resignation of its members.

Gov. GROVER, of Oregon, in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that, in giving a certificate to Cronin as an elector, he acted in conformity with the constitution and the best legal authority he could procure. He received a letter from Judge Hadley, of Cincinnati, in which four authorities relating to cases of ineligibility of persons to office were cited. It was a three-page letter, and was received at the Executive office about a week before the witness rendered his decision in the case of Watts. He received a telegram from ex-Senator Gwin, stating that certain prominent legal gentlemen thought Watts ineligible, and he wanted to know by what time the question had to be settled. Abram S. Lewitt, of New York, sent witness a communication in which two decisions in Indiana, one in Maryland, and one in Pennsylvania were cited as being applicable in Watts' case. Mantion Marble, of New York, telegraphed witness calling attention to Watts' case, and witness answered that he then had the case under consideration.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has prepared a bill authorizing the formation of a commission to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the United States, investigate the whole status of the navy, and devise such legislation as may be necessary to bring it up to the highest efficiency consistent with a wise economy. The sum of \$12,000, belonging to the Illinois National Bank of Chicago, recently stolen from the Treasury Department, has been returned, the person who committed the larceny having returned it to the Treasurer through a third party. It is further stated that the guilty person, fearful of detection, resorted to this means of restoring the stolen funds, in the hope of being saved from public exposure, and that no person connected with the detective service had anything to do with its recovery. The President, in his last regular Sunday talk with the Associated Press agent, is reported as expressing himself, on Louisiana affairs, substantially as follows: "I do not," he said, "propose to interfere with the Packard-Nicholls imbroglio. I have nothing before me to justify action in the way of the recognition of either Governor, and, therefore, cannot do so, particularly as a committee of each House of Congress is now engaged in investigating all the facts of the late election, including the contents of the two Governors and two Legislatures, both claiming to be legally elected. Under these circumstances, to recognize one or the other would be hardly justifiable, and I have so informed Gov. Kellogg." The President further said that the Democratic State organization has the sympathy of such portion of the people of the State as have the requisite means to give substance to it, and that their Governor and Legislature would be recognized by them even if they were not half so many as there are now in the Democratic party in Louisiana. The President repeated that he would not interfere by recognizing either Government until the contest should be settled through the Congressional investigation now in progress, but he should consider it to be his duty to keep the peace if occasion required, and prevent bloodshed pending the political complications.

THE theft from the Treasury Department of the \$12,000 package of bank bills which was mysteriously restored, a few days ago, by some unknown hand, has been traced to Ferd S. Winslow, a clerk in the department. Winslow was formerly President of the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, an institution that was brought to ruin by his questionable practices. After the collapse of the bank Winslow fled to Europe to escape prosecution, subsequently returned, and, by some unaccountable means, secured a responsible desk in the treasury at Washington. A Washington dispatch says "the House Committee on Appropriations will report all the appropriation bills now unpassed within the next ten days. There are seven bills in this condition, namely, the Legislative, Military, Army, Navy, Deficiency, Indian, and River and Harbor. The aggregate amount of all the appropriation bills will not fall short of \$14,000,000, which is intended to cover the entire expense of administering the Government during the coming year. Judge Holman thinks the reduction of appropriations this year under those of last year will be from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The President has appointed W. J. Murtagh, proprietor of the Republican, resident of the Washington Police Board, with four new members—ex-Mayor Emery, formerly of New Hampshire; John T. Mitche, of Georgia; J. C. Harkness, in place of O. Berrett; and Fred Douglass, in place of H. Smith the colored Librarian of the House of Representatives.

### GENERAL.

At a meeting of the railroad passenger agents, held in New York, a few days ago, the

following advance in passenger rates was determined on by the trunk lines: New York to Cleveland, \$8 to \$11; Toledo, \$10 to \$13.50; Detroit, \$10 to \$12; Chicago, \$13 to \$18; St. Louis, \$17 to \$23; Indianapolis, \$19 to \$17; Louisville, \$15 to \$20; Cincinnati, \$11 to \$16.

AS FAR as can be ascertained to a certainty, at least seventy-five persons were killed by the Ashtabula railway disaster. The general impression of those competent to judge places the figure higher than this. Appended is the list, as furnished by the railroad authorities: Number of passengers on the train, 128; number of employees on the train, 19; total, 147. Rescued passengers, 63; rescued employees, 9; total, 72. Died since, passengers, 3; died since, employees, 1; total, 4. Names of known recovered, 72; lost, 70; unaccounted for, 5; total, 147.

THE horrors of Ashtabula do not appear to be fully revealed. The investigation shows a startling discrepancy between the estimates of passengers and of railroad officials as to the number of people on the train. Some passengers place it as between 200 and 300, while the railroad men, who ought to be the better judges, fix the number at less than 150. Another revelation is that passengers were robbed. It is stated that \$7,000 was taken from one corpse, and that living men struggling away from the wreck were met by thieves and forced to give up their valuables.

THE inquest in the Ashtabula horror demonstrates the fact that stubbornness or criminal neglect on the part of persons high in authority at the railroad station prevented the saving of the bodies in a recognizable condition, if the not possible saving of life. The town fire department, with a serviceable steam engine, were on the spot and anxious to throw water upon the burning train, but were prevented from so doing by orders from persons whom they supposed had the right to give them.

THE steamship L'Americaine, from Havre to New York, went ashore at Seabright, N. J., on the morning of the 7th inst. Three seamen lost their lives while going ashore for help. The remainder of the crew and all the passengers, numbering some 200 people, were rescued by the life-saving station men.

### FOREIGN.

LATE Panama advices, received by steamer at New York, furnish an interesting batch of intelligence from Central and South America: Ex-President Guardia, of Costa Rica, is about to visit Guatemala and Salvador for the purpose of inducing those states to unite with Costa Rica in the war against Nicaragua. President Herrera, of Costa Rica, by decree, has abolished the liberty of the press, and placed every printing office in the country under the direct control of the authorities. Another battle has occurred between the state of Canca and the republic of Colombia. The Liberals claim a victory, but lost some prominent officers. The loss of each side in the previously reported battle of Garrapote was: Liberals, 600 killed and 1,300 wounded; Conservatives, 300 killed and 700 wounded. Of the wounded at least 500 will die. Mr. Moreno, the Dutch Consul, Senor Augustin Velez and two other persons have been assassinated at Cartagena. The assassins were arrested.

THE first railway accident in Denmark, involving loss of life, has just occurred between Horsens and Aarhus. The train, conveying a hundred laborers to clear the snow blockade, ran off the track. Nine persons were killed and thirty-seven hurt. The injured suffered greatly from cold and the delay in receiving assistance.

A LONDON dispatch says there is a strong feeling of sympathy among the English people, and particularly among the aristocracy, for the Turks. At a meeting held at the Duke of Sutherland's town house \$25,000 were raised for the relief of the Turkish soldiers in the Balkans. The Duke of Portland gave \$5,000. Efforts are being made in Ireland to revive the ancient pastime of falconry. Subscriptions are solicited to establish a club. This is not intended to interfere in any way with the ancient Fish Hawk's Club, of Pills Lane, Dublin.

LATE advices from the City of Mexico state that whole brigades and regiments of Iglesias' army have pronounced for Diaz, but the latter has not yet dared to attack Iglesias, he being strongly posted with 15,000 men at Silao. The States of Jalisco, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi, and Nuevo Leon have pronounced for Diaz. Gen. Mendez, who was appointed Regent for Diaz, to act during his absence, has issued a convocatoria for the election of President, Chief Justice, and members of Congress on Jan. 28. Jose, Mejia and Iglesias are both excluded as candidates for electors; also all members of the Lerdo and Juarez Governments.

A MADRID dispatch says that in Guipuzcoa and neighboring provinces of Spain a fearful hurricane had raged with terrific violence. Miles of woods on the mountains were burning, and whole herds of cattle and hampets had been destroyed. The military of the province had been actively engaged in arresting the conflagration.

### A BIG BROTHER'S WRATH.

How and Why Mr. Frederick May Cowhided Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

[From the New York World.] A very disagreeable incident on yesterday disturbed the usually tranquil current of life on Fifth avenue, near the Union Club. Mr. Frederick May, a young gentleman well known in this city, had taken up his station on the sidewalk outside the club, and was observed after a little to be evidently waiting for the exit of some one from that establishment. The attention of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the Herald, who was then lunching within the club, with his sleigh in waiting at the door, having been called to this fact, he put on his greatcoat and immediately went out. Mr. May at once accosted him, and some words passed between them, Mr. Bennett apparently attempting to quiet his interlocutor, when Mr. May suddenly seized him by the front of the coat; and, drawing what appeared to be a rawhide, struck him violently over the back. Mr. Bennett is a well-built, muscular man, but his assailant is considerably over six feet in height, and a well-known athlete; and, as it was evident that Mr. Bennett, for some reason, desired to avoid using violence with him, the latter received several severe blows, one of which cut him across the face and wounded him severely. The struggle lasted scarcely so long as this recital requires in writing, but Mr. Bennett was distinctly heard to say, in a contemptuous, bitter tone, "Why don't you kill me at once?" No weapons, however, were drawn on either side. The cowhide was either taken away by Mr. Bennett or dropped by Mr. May, and the combatants closed, Mr. Bennett being thrown and falling on the snow

which blocked the street. By this time Mr. William P. Douglass, and Mr. John Heckscher, who were in the club, came out, and with some difficulty separated the two. Mr. Bennett was led by them into the club and shortly afterward drove home in his sleigh. Mr. May immediately afterward walking away. Such is the story as told by eye-witnesses.

Of course rumor was at once on the alert with inventions as to the origin of so unusual a scene. It has been known for some time that an engagement of marriage existed between Mr. Bennett and Miss Carrie May, sister of Mr. Frederick May; but, although it has been whispered for some time past that the engagement either had been or soon would be broken off, it was so obviously improbable that any man would willfully draw public attention to the affairs of the young lady by a street encounter, that some more becoming cause for the difficulty had to be supposed, and, upon inquiry among friends of the father of Mr. May, Dr. William May, of No. 44 West Nineteenth street, our reporters were informed that on Tuesday night Mr. Bennett called at the house and had a most unpleasant altercation with Dr. May, in the course of which he used language which Mr. Frederick May, on hearing it, felt bound to resent as he did.

### THE FINAL COUNT.

What Will the Acting Vice President Do? [Washington (Jan. 6) Telegram to Chicago Tribune.]

There is great anxiety to know the views of Vice President Ferry upon the electoral question, and particularly to learn, if possible, the plan which he has decided to adopt in the counting of the electoral vote. Ferry, owing to his peculiar position, cannot permit an authoritative statement to be made, but it is confidently believed by those who have excellent opportunities for knowing, that he has adopted one of the two following plans: First, he will either count all the votes, opening only those from the four contested States which he considers to be the rightful ones, and will announce the result to the joint convention, with the statement that that is his judgment as to the proper count; but that if the two houses concurrently arrive at a different conclusion he will obey any instructions which the joint convention, acting concurrently, shall give him.

Second, he will count at first only the votes from States as to which there is no dispute, and will then present the duplicate sets of returns from each of the four contested States to the joint convention, with the announcement that as to them he awaits some instruction from the two houses, acting concurrently. It cannot be stated with equal plainness what his action would be should the two houses not agree upon some specific instruction as to the disputed votes. There is good reason, however, to believe that, in the event of the two houses declining to give him the concurrent instruction he desires, he will then consider himself under the constitution required to declare the result according to his best judgment. In such case there could be little doubt that he would count the returns from the disputed States which the Republicans at present consider the only legal ones.

But of one thing there can be little doubt, namely, that, as to the trouble with the questions connected with the four States in dispute, Mr. Ferry will first ask a concurrent instruction from the two houses. These conclusions proceed upon the assumption that prior to the 14th of February the two houses do not agree upon such rule or specific instructions as Mr. Ferry now contemplates asking. Should such an agreement between the two houses be had before that time, the counting and declaration of the vote would be entirely ministerial.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BREYER	9 00	@ 11 50
HOGS	5 50	@ 7 00
COTTON	18 1/2	@ 35 1/2
WHEAT—Superior Western	5 25	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 38	@ 1 40
CORN—Western Mixed	87	@ 89
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	38	@ 40
RYE—Western	83	@ 85
PORK—New Mess.	18 00	@ 18 75
LARD—Steam	11 1/4	@ 11 1/2

#### CHICAGO.

BREYER—Choice Graded Steers	4 00	@ 5 50
Choice Hides	5 00	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 15
Medium to Fair	4 05	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	5 00	@ 7 00
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	1 28	@ 1 26 1/2
No. 3 Spring	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 34 1/2
RYE—No. 2	70	@ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 63
BUTTER—Creamery	22	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	33	@ 35
PORK—Mess.	17 75	@ 18 00
LARD	11	@ 11 1/2

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 32	@ 1 33
No. 2	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 2	34 1/2	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 34
RYE	82	@ 84
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 63

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 42	@ 1 43
CORN—Western Mixed	39	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 33 1/2
RYE	69 1/2	@ 71
PORK—Mess.	17 50	@ 17 75
HOGS	5 80	@ 6 00
CATTLE	3 25	@ 3 50

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 35	@ 1 50
CORN	44	@ 45
OATS	33	@ 35
RYE	81	@ 82
PORK—Mess.	17 75	@ 18 12
LARD	11	@ 12

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 43	@ 1 44
Ambler	1 42	@ 1 43
CORN	42	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 36

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Medium	6 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—White	1 24 1/2	@ 1 44
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 50
OATS—Mixed	38	@ 40
RYE	50	@ 55
PORK—Mess.	17 00	@ 17 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	5 25	@ 5 50
Philadelphia	7 25	@ 7 40
CATTLE—Best	5 75	@ 6 15
Medium	4 50	@ 5 00
SHEEP	5 00	@ 6 00



## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### Regular Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.—*Senate*.—A number of bills and petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees, and after a very brief session the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

### House.—Not in session.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.—*Senate*.—The bill of Mr. Wright declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific railroad acts was taken up and debated at length. Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report that William M. Turner, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Fla., had refused to answer certain questions put to him, on the ground that he could not divulge the business of the company; also, a resolution declaring that Turner is in duty bound to answer questions, and cannot refuse to do so by virtue of his official connection with the company. Ordered printed.

*House*.—Mr. Barnes, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, at New Orleans, was brought before the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and was given until Friday night to make answer to the charge of contempt. Mr. Phillips (Kan.) introduced a bill extending the time to pre-emptors on public lands, and for the apportionment of certain lands. Referred. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Railroads to report whether it is expedient to provide for the appointment of a National Board of Engineers to supervise the construction of inter-State railroads, so far as safety to travelers is concerned. Referred. Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented the report of the committee on the admission of James B. Befford as Representative from Colorado, with a resolution declaring Colorado to be a State in the Union and that Befford should be admitted. Mr. Hurd presented a minority report, which recommends the passage of an act by Congress admitting Colorado. The reports were recommitted. Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the election of Federal officers and to prevent fraud in elections. Referred. The Speaker appointed Mr. McMill on the committee on rights, duties, and privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote, in place of Monroe, excused. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.—*Senate*.—Mr. Wright called up the bill recently introduced by him to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the office of President and Vice President of the United States, for the purpose of having it referred, and spoke in favor of his proposition. Mr. Kernan also spoke upon the question, combatting the views of Mr. Wright. Mr. Conkling presented a petition of bankers, merchants, and other business men of New York city in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. In presenting the petition, Mr. Conkling made an appeal to the sense of the Senate. "In laying this petition before the Senate it may not be amiss to add an avowal of my sympathy with its appeal for orderly, lawful, and patriotic action. In executing the constitution in any instance, and especially in an instance so grave as the one referred to, partisan feeling as a guide and rule of action can rightfully have no place. Obedience to law, observance of the constitution, and maintenance of truth is not a party question or proceeding. It is beyond party and above party. Parties may contend, and I believe it is wholesome in a free Government that parties should contend over measures and candidates, but when the contest has been submitted to the ballot-box, the final arbitrament of popular contests known in our system, the only duty, the only lawful proceeding, connected with it, which remains is to find the honest and true result, to declare it, how to it, and stand by it. That is the duty of the hour. It rests on the two houses of Congress; it rests on the nation; it rests on every citizen of the republic."

*House*.—Mr. Willis introduced a bill providing for the repeal of all taxes on the capital and deposits of State and national banks and banking institutions. Several bills were taken up and referred. Mr. Clymer, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. It appropriates \$265,161. Mr. Dunham, from the Committee on Education, reported a bill for the purpose of providing for the Department of Justice, reported a bill for the compensation of United States Attorneys. Mr. Goodin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill relative to the proof required in homestead entries, with the Senate's amendments. Concurred in. Mr. Kildner, of Dakota, from the same committee, reported back the bill giving parties contesting land under the Homestead and Timber-land acts, after contest shall have been finally decided. Passed. The bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and Blackhawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same, was passed. It allows a pension of \$8 a month to all who served sixty days in the Mexican war, or thirty days in the Florida or Blackhawk wars, and to their surviving widows unmarried. The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Willis, of New York, in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, appropriating \$1,137,685. Mr. Throckmorton asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the present strength, location, and occupation of the army, the force on the frontier, in the Southern States, and in Washington; why troops were ordered to Washington, the nature of the orders, by whom made, the purpose, etc., with leave to send for persons and papers. Several objections were made on the Republican side, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.—*Senate*.—The resolution submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that Turner, the telegraph operator at Jacksonville, Or., is in duty bound to answer certain questions, was called up, and, after a lengthy discussion, a vote was taken, which resulted, yeas, 33; nays, 2. No quorum voting, the Senate adjourned till the 8th.

*House*.—On motion of Mr. Atkins (Tenn.) the Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions were concurred in. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to retain Mr. Barnes in custody. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Contingency Deficiency bill. Mr. Haskins (N. Y.) in the chair. After about two hours spent over the Deficiency bill, the committee rose and the bill was passed.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.—*Senate*.—Not in session.

*House*.—Mr. Douglas, Chairman of the Freedman's Bank Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Bank Commissioners, in property sold under foreclosure, to secure the debts of the bank, and to sell the same at public or private sale, when it is for the interest of the bank to do so, and also modifying their former action. The House went into committee of the whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The first paragraphs being those making appropriations for the salaries of Ministers: Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, \$15,000, now \$17,500; Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, China, \$10,000, now \$12,000; Chili and Peru as at present; Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway, \$5,000, now \$6,000; Hawaiian Islands, and Argentine Republic, \$5,000, now \$7,000; Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua (one mission), \$3,000, now \$10,000; Minister and Consul General to Hayti and Liberia, each \$4,000, now \$7,500 and \$1,000. Mr. Monroe opposed the amendment as one offered in the dark and without any reasons to sustain it. Mr. Holman advocated the amendment, and said that the whole system ought to be abolished, and he believed that it would disappear in a very short time. In every one of the enlightened nations of the world, the offices of Minister and Ambassador were now mere sinecures. A few bills of local import were passed.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.—*Senate*.—Mr. Sherman presented a petition from prominent business men and citizens of Cincinnati, members of both political parties, asking an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. Mr. Beeth submitted a plan for the adjustment of the Presidential difficulty. It proposes that the Supreme Court shall be the final arbiter in the event of a failure of the two houses of Congress to agree when an objection has been raised to the counting of any electoral vote; the court, in deciding such contests, being authorized to receive in evidence the proceedings of any State officer, or board of State officers, and reports of Congressmen. Mr. Wallace submitted a series of resolutions instructing the special committee on the Presidential question to report as to whether each house of Congress may examine both the facts and the law to enable it to determine if returns are true returns; if the appointment of electors by the State was in accordance with the provisions and guaran-

tees of the Federal constitution; and, further, that when two returns come from a State, the two houses acting concurrently must determine which is the true return, and no electoral vote can be counted without the concurrence of both houses. He spoke at length upon these propositions. By a vote of yeas 33, nays 3, the resolution passed which was reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections requiring William M. Turner, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Fla., to answer the questions propounded as to messages which passed through his office in regard to the appointment of Cronin as a Presidential elector.

*House*.—Under a call of States, bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following: By Mr. Chittenden, for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government; by Mr. Milken (by request), to extend for two years the Southern Claims Commission; by Mr. Bright, for the free coinage of silver dollars, and making the same a legal tender; by Mr. Hunter, to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas; by Mr. Kehr, for the further redemption of the legal-tender United States notes; by Mr. Buckner, to utilize the product of gold and silver mines, and to authorize paper circulation convertible into gold and silver; also, to provide for counting the Presidential electoral votes. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the select committee on the privileges of the House in regard to counting the electoral votes were called by the House in regard to counting the electoral votes. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution instructing the select committee on privileges of the House in regard to the counting of the electoral votes to inquire whether any electoral votes were cast by persons laboring under political disabilities, and, if so, what action should be taken thereon. Adopted. A resolution calling for information as to the purposes for which troops have recently been stationed at Washington was defeated for want of a two-thirds majority. Mr. Mills (Tex.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following: "Resolved, That the maintenance of the rights of States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our own political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed forces of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes." It was lost for want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

### WATCHMAKING IN AMERICA.

Testimony of the Swiss Commissioner—American Superior to Foreign Watches.

M. Edouard Favre Perret, Swiss Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, and member of the International Jury on watches, has given the results of his observations on American watchmaking in a public address at Chaux-de-Fonds, Locle, and Neuchâtel. Being himself a large watch manufacturer, his statements made a profound impression in Switzerland, and will be read with the liveliest interest in this country. After sketching the growth of watchmaking in Besançon, by which the French market for watches was lost to Switzerland, he spoke substantially as follows:

For a long time America has been the principal market for our watches. To-day we must earnestly prepare to struggle with the Americans on the fields where hitherto we have been the masters. Mr. Dennison, the father of American watchmaking, traveled through the canton of Neuchâtel, studying our mode of manufacturing, seeking to inform himself of everything, and carefully noting the weak points in our industry. After his return to the United States, in 1854, he founded a factory at Boston—"The Boston Watch Company." The capital, scarcely \$100,000, was subscribed by capitalists more than by practical business men. In the beginning, the company turned out only the rough skeleton movement and attended to the finishing; all other parts, such as trains, balances, jewels, etc., were imported from Switzerland. Little by little, however, the factory extended its operations and produced other parts. But, as the profits were small, the capitalists abandoned it and it failed in 1856.

Another American, Mr. Robbins, scented a good speculation and bought the factory and tools for \$75,000. A new company, "The American Watch Company," was formed, with a capital of \$200,000, which was increased to \$300,000 before the war which put on foot a million of soldiers, and, as every one wanted a watch, there was great animation in the watch business. At this juncture, which might have been a lucky one for our industry, we failed to comprehend our real interests. Instead of sending good watches to the Americans, the worst trash was sent. The Americans, however, went to work on an entirely different plan. The company increased their plant and turned out a better ordinary watch than the Swiss watch. At the end of several years the American watch enjoyed a good reputation, while ours were discarded everywhere. In 1865, the capital was increased to \$750,000, and the operations of the company grew to immense proportions. The Waltham Company give employment to 900 workmen and make about 425 movements per day. They have again increased their capital, till it amounts to \$1,500,000, beside \$300,000 as a reserve fund. This watch factory is a real power; there is no like it in Europe. We have seen it in all its details, and we have admired its splendid organization.

Last May, on the eve of the Exhibition, we still seemed masters of the situation. One event, however, dealt us a mortal blow. The Waltham Company announced a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. on prices already lower than their rivals, the reduction to date back to Jan. 1, 1876. It is unnecessary to tell you, gentlemen, how very detrimental this was to the Swiss watch. Still another and more important reason explains the growing prosperity of the American Company. Their tools work so regularly that all parts of the watch may be interchanged, by a simple order on a postal card, without necessitating the forwarding of the adjoining piece.

The question has often been asked, can the Americans sufficiently supply the demand of their markets? Yes, they can; we are driven out of the American market. In 1860 the American companies produced only 15,000 watches. To-day they produce 250,000, which can be easily doubled. We sent to the United States in 1873 368,000 watches. In 1876 we shall barely send them 75,000 watches. The Americans have already begun to send their manufacture to Europe. In England they sell annually from 20,000 to 30,000 watches. The American watch commences to drive from the English market the Swiss watch and even the English watch. The Americans began by creating a demand for their goods in the Indies and in Australia, and then—thanks to some powerful importing houses—they invaded England. At Moscow and St. Petersburg they have already established important branch offices. Their aim is to drive us first out of their own country, and then to compete with us on our own soil. I sincerely confess that I personally have doubted that competition. But now I have seen—I have felt it—and I am terrified by the danger to which our industry is exposed. Besides, I am not the only one to think so. The Societe Internationale have sent a delegate to make inquiries, and his report perfectly agrees with mine. Up to this very day we have believed America to be dependent upon Europe. We have been mistaken. The Americans will send us their products since we cannot send them our own. Their importation is not confined to watches alone. Already America has commenced to send cotton goods to England, which hitherto monopolized that article in the markets of the world.

Can the Americans maintain their prices? Yes, they can, for if they obtain a good profit

on their superior quality goods, they can afford to be satisfied with a smaller profit on the lower grades of watches. In America, everything is made by machinery; here we make everything by hand. In Switzerland about 40,000 workmen make, on an average, each forty watches per annum. In the United States, the average is about 150 watches. Therefore the machine produces three and a half to four times more than the workmen.

Had the Philadelphia Exhibition taken place five years later, we should have been totally annihilated without knowing whence nor how we received the terrible blow. We have believed ourselves masters of the situation, when we really have been on a volcano. And, to-day, we must actually struggle if we do not want to encounter, in all the markets, that rival manufacture. For a long time we have hoped that the customs duties, amounting to 25 per cent., might be reduced. We cannot count upon it. America needs all her resources, and, whether Democrats or Republicans be in power, we cannot hope for a reduction of import duties. We must, therefore, make up our mind to lose the American market. It has been complacently said that the Americans do not make the entire watch, but are dependent upon Switzerland for several parts of the watch. This is a mistake. The Waltham Company make the entire watch from the first screw to the case and dial. It would even be difficult for them to use our products, so great is the regularity, so minute the precision with which their machines work.

They arrive at the regulation of the watches—so to say—without having seen it. When the watch is given to the adjuster, the foreman delivers to him the corresponding hair-spring, and the watch is regulated. [Sensation among the audience.] Here is what I have seen, gentlemen! I asked from the director of the Waltham Company a watch of the fifth grade. A large safe was opened before me; at random I took a watch out of it and fastened it to my chain. The director having asked me to let him have the watch for two or three days, so as to observe its motion. I answered, "On the contrary, I persist in wearing it just as it is to obtain an exact idea of your manufacture." At Paris, I set my watch by a regulator on the Boulevard, and on the sixth day I observed that it had varied 32 seconds! And this watch is of the fifth American grade; it cost 75 francs (movement without case). On my arrival at Locle I showed the watch to one of our first adjusters, who asked permission to take it to do—that is, to take it to pieces. I, however, wished first to observe it, and here is the result which I noted: Hanging, dial variation, 1 1/2 seconds; variation in different positions from 4 to 8 seconds; in the heated room the variation was very slight. Having thus observed it, I handed the watch over to the adjuster, who took it down. After a few days he came to me and said, word for word, "I am completely overwhelmed; the result is incredible; one would not find one such watch among fifty thousand of our manufacture!" This watch, gentlemen, I repeat to you, I took at hazard, out of a heap, as we say. You understand from this example, that the American watch may be preferred to the Swiss. I have finished, gentlemen, and I have told you of things such as I have seen them. It remains for us to profit from this and experience, and to improve our manufacture.

### GOV. CROSWELL'S MESSAGE.

The Views and Recommendations of the New Executive.

We present below the main points of Gov. Croswell's inaugural message:

Gentlemen of the Senate and the House of Representatives: The population and wealth of Michigan place her in the front rank of the States of the American Union. With great natural resources developed by enterprise and culture, with the necessities of life abundant, and its luxuries easily attainable, with a government emanating from the people and resting upon their confidence and support, we have a generally diffused industry fostered, and religion neither fettered nor endowed, with the largest liberty for all consistent with security for person and property, the State seems with intellectual and business activity, and steadily advances in all the elements that constitute the highest civilization.

Representing such a commonwealth, you have come from your homes and your occupations at the advent of the year, to frame new laws and modify old ones, to note such changes as time and the public welfare may seem to require. I welcome you to the Capitol, and am confident that, with fidelity and faithfulness, you will give your best energies to the proper accomplishment of the important work devolved upon you.

At such a time it seems fitting and proper that we should acknowledge our indebtedness to our gratitude to Almighty God for the growth and prosperity of the State, the health and peace of the people, and the blessings, both public and private, which have been so freely vouchsafed to us.

The public debt of the State is comparatively light, and provision is made through the sinking fund for its extinguishment even faster than it falls due. Within the past two years the debt has been reduced \$175,000, and repeated efforts have been made to purchase and retire more of the outstanding bonds. The attempt, however, has been unsuccessful, the holders preferring not to part with the securities even at a premium. This fact demonstrates the high credit which the State maintains at home and abroad. It also proves the wisdom of a well-constituted sinking fund—gathered steadily, and without pressure, means for the complete payment of the State debt.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that, by act of the Legislature of 1875, \$665,528.40 was transferred from the sinking fund to the general fund and, in consequence, no taxation for the current expenses of the State Government was levied for the years 1875-6. As the amount thus withdrawn from the sinking fund is nearly exhausted, and as no further money can be diverted from the fund at the present time without a plain violation of the constitution, that instrument expressly applying the moneys now in such fund to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt until the extinguishment thereof, it will be incumbent on you to make provision by taxation for the general expenses of the State Government. I allude to this also that you may understand that the reduction of taxes for two years past was simply temporary and for the purpose of absorbing a surplus of unappropriated moneys that had accumulated in the sinking fund from legislation and not from constitutional requirement. You will also observe that the receipts for the treasury for the same time from sources other than taxes have been sensibly diminished. This is occasioned by a large falling off in the sales of public lands and to a considerable reduction made by the Legislature of two years ago in the specific tax imposed upon foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, as well as to the stringency of the times and to other causes.

With this diminution in revenue and the necessary return to direct taxation for general purposes, it is plain that you should exercise a strict economy in appropriations and avoid all extravagant and excessive expenditures of the public money. Original schemes of any nature involving large outlays should be avoided, and the State, without narrowness or parsimony, should exemplify in every department such prudence as the circumstances of the times seem to demand.

I am advised that a large balance now remains in the State treasury to the credit of certain special appropriations heretofore made from time to time by the Legislature for various objects. Some of these appropriations have made several years ago, and the moneys now on hand are considerably less than the amount appropriated. It has been ascertained that this money cannot be drawn from the treasury, not even for the object for which it was designed, without some legislation for that purpose. I therefore recommend the passage of an act transferring this money where it may be made available.

I also suggest for your consideration the propriety of enacting a law fixing a uniform rate of interest on all loans made by the State, or by any officer or agent thereof, if borrowed from where they came.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION. The constitution prescribes a uniform rate of assessment and taxation on property in its cash value. The law applied to the property as it pays a specific tax or is exempted from taxation by law. The design of this provision is clear and plain. It means that taxation shall rest upon property equally, and that all shall bear its fair and just proportion of the expense of carrying on the Government. The theory is correct, but the practice does not conform to it. The inequality of as-

sessment is a common complaint. Lands adjoining each other of about the same value, but situated in different counties or cities are taxed for taxation on the assessment rolls at rates not at all similar. There is no pretense that any property is assessed as the constitution requires, at its cash value. Go where you please about the State and you are informed that Assessors assess property for taxation at only one-quarter or one-third of its money value. I am advised that in some localities where real estate has doubled and tripled the assessments from year to year, instead of corresponding with the enhanced price, have actually been reduced, and the property rated for assessment at a less sum than it was previous to its rise. Personal property is easily concealed, and the most of it escapes taxation. It is estimated that not one-tenth of this kind of property pays any taxes whatever. In addition to this, our system of specific taxes has the effect of virtually placing large property interests from nearly one-half of the amount they should pay, while other classes of property from bearing any part of the public burden whatever. The result of it all is that property amounting to millions of dollars is partly or wholly relieved from taxation, and thus a gross discrimination is made against that class of improvements and industries whose effects are visible and taxable, and they in consequence pay very much more than their fair proportion of the public dues. The rule of justice and the fundamental law are both set aside, and taxation is distributed most unequally and unfairly. I am conscious that it is quite impossible to devise any system that will fully equalize the weight of this burden; I am also sensible that we should carefully guard against injudicious proceedings leading to the abolition of the State, but certainly some measures should be immediately inaugurated to better enforce the provisions of the constitution and to correct this growing inequality.

TAX SALES AND TAX DEEDS. I am also of the opinion that our laws for the sale of lands delinquent for taxes might, in many respects, be simplified and improved. Now, if for any cause non-resident land is returned as delinquent for even a single tax, no matter how small it may be, the State in one year advertises and sells the land, and at the expiration of another year, if payment of the tax is not made, issues a deed of the premises which purports to convey the title absolutely to the purchaser. The purchaser of the tax deeds are made every year, and by far the larger proportion of them when tested in the courts are set aside and declared void. They make uncertain titles, breed litigation, and often lead to expensive and vexatious suits. I submit to you whether some plan cannot be devised to remedy this system of flooding the State with uncertain deeds of this character. A lien upon such lands in favor of the purchaser for the amount of the tax with a large rate of interest, with power through the courts to enforce the lien by sale of the premises after a lapse of such a time as would render it probable that the failure to pay was not the consequence of mere inadvertence or other like cause, it seems to me, would be much more just to all parties and save much of the work and expense incident to our present system.

CONVEYANCES AND THE RECORDS THEREOF. Your attention is also directed to the laws regarding the conveyance of lands and the record of conveyances. No subject is more important; the man of large means is often concerned to the extent of all he possesses, and the laboring man may have his little all invested in his home, the security of which depends upon the protection these laws give him. That they are defective and afford great facilities for fraud is well known, and that serious frauds are committed by means of them is a fact of which the acknowledgment of deeds is quite too much a matter of form, and false personations take place before officers, who certify to the acknowledgments of parties they do not know. These deeds go upon record, and the record becomes primary evidence of conveyance, proving both the identity of the grantor and the official character of the officer. I suggest whether an original might not be filed with the recording officer and be made a record of itself; as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps conveyances should be required to be executed in duplicate. In the same connection I suggest that the propriety of a legislative form for a conveyance, which should be short, and the effect of which as a warranty or otherwise should be determined by law, might be considered. If our laws were short and uniform, not only would the expense of conveyances and record be reduced, but I am confident our records would be in much better and more reliable shape than they now are. And I desire to have you consider carefully whether the records ought to be primary evidence at all. It is not such in some States, but is evidence only when the failure to produce the original is satisfactorily explained. Under our system, the recording officer is made a record of itself, as this would afford the means of detecting forgeries. If this were done, perhaps convey



THE TALK OF A NEW ELECTION.

President Grant's suggestion in his latest Sunday talk, that the controversy over the electoral count may hold on till the 4th of March arrives, and so involve the necessity of a new election, naturally attracts considerable attention at Washington. According to the constitution, Congress is authorized to provide for a vacancy in the offices of president and vice-president, and Congress did so provide, back in 1781, by enacting that, in such an event, the secretary of state should give notice of a new election "within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing." Of course, however, Congress could now enact that the election should be held earlier—as soon as May, as the president suggests. Meanwhile, the president of the Senate would be acting president. The correspondents of republican organs represent the proposition as popular with democrats; the correspondents of democratic organs say that many republicans look upon it with favor. We should judge that, while the first impression among republicans might be favorable to this way out, reflection would incline them against it, in view of the present strong probability that Tilden would be elected on a new vote beyond all dispute; while the democrats will hardly accept it so long as the possibility remains as great as now that the upshot of the present dispute may be an agreement by both parties to such results as will lead to an election by the present House. Still, the concerted non-agreement of the two parties and the two houses, and the forcing of a new election sometime in the summer or fall, are perhaps the now most reasonable alternative to the concession of the Senate that the Louisiana vote shall not be counted, and the choice of a democratic president by the House and a republican vice-president by the Senate. In these two propositions certainly now seems to lie the outcome of the great dispute.

THE REAL QUESTIONS.

It cannot be too sharply kept in mind that the great question before the American people now is not which is the best political party, nor which man would make the best president. These were open questions up to and including the 7th of November. Now the sole point is which candidate carried the election. If Tilden and Hayes were ten times worse than their political opponents say they are,—if reform was ten times more hopeless from the republicans than the democrats think, or from the democrats than the republicans think, these would be no reason for counting in one or the other against the actual vote.

While the *Republican* is more than ever fairly convinced that Tilden is fairly elected and that he ought to be inaugurated, it is more than ever convinced that its reasons for preferring Gov. Hayes's election during the campaign were intelligent and powerful. The whole course of events and opinion since the election has been to demonstrate the soundness of the opinions and theories on which our course was based. The republicans themselves now heartily encourage the idea that Gov. Hayes will seek the aid of the southern democratic or white leaders in restoring peace and good government to the states of that section. His advantages in dealing with the currency question must certainly be admitted by all who seek the early restoration of the specie standard. And every day increases the popular conviction that President Hayes would seek the co-operation of the civil-service-reform section of his party in carrying on his government.

On the other hand, the conservative view we took of Gov. Tilden's policies is now practically accepted by the whole country. There is no such alarm felt over his administration either on the sectional or financial questions, as was sedulously cultivated during the canvass. There are better hopes and fewer fears all around, whoever is president, than before the election.

The republic is no longer in danger to any intelligent mind from the democratic party or the republican party, from Tilden or from Hayes. While new anxieties have been developed, old ones have certainly been allayed, by this post-election doubt and struggle. The country is sobered, the partisan drunk is "off," and we all see now, more clearly than ever before, that the American people were really ripe in this centennial year for the suppression of the passion of partisanship and the prevalence of the passion of patriotism. And we all owe something more than a grudge,—a withdrawal of confidence and a purpose of opposition toward the partisan leaders on each side,—the bands of office-holders and office-seekers who led the country away from its instincts and interests, and forced upon us bitterness, misunderstanding and perversity, whose results we are now reaping in grave questions of fraud and corruption and threatened revolution.—*Republican*.

THE JOINT CONVENTION OF CONGRESS.

A citizen of Maine, who has submitted to us some able discussions of the presidential question, advances the theory that the tribunal to determine the contest of a state's vote in the electoral college is the Senate and House, acting together as one body. If the constitution implies any single tribunal, this is certainly the one. The provision is that "the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." If the Senate and House cannot agree in their separate capacities, it is not a very strained interpretation which would fuse them into one body.

This is practically the proposition made by Senator Randolph of New Jersey in the debate on Senator Morton's bill, last spring. Randolph's amendment provided that, if the two houses acting separately failed to agree, the president of the Senate should render a decision in favor of that return which shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in both houses, as if they had been cast in joint meeting. In support of this proposition, Mr. Randolph justly argued that the legislative joint convention was a familiar institution in all the states for the election of certain state officers, and the settlement of questions where dead-lock was liable to arise. It has no small sanction from Congress itself, which has prescribed the joint convention of state Legislatures as the ultimate tribunal in the election of United States senators,—an expedient adopted solely for the purpose of preventing the bitter disagreements which had arisen between the two branches of state Legislatures in their separate capacity.

Senator Johnson of Virginia proposed the same tribunal, except that his amendment required the whole delegation from each state to cast the vote of the state as one. Senator Cooper of Tennessee proposed that, if the two houses failed to agree, the House, voting by states, should decide, and this view was concurred in by Eaton of Connecticut, as being the method provided by the constitution for the ultimate failure to choose.

The joint convention of Congress, voting as one body, is certainly one of the best tribunals proposed for the settlement of contested cases on which two houses differ. It does as little violence to the letter and spirit of the constitution as any, and is in harmony with the tendency of state procedure. Rules should be adopted determining the method of procedure, whether the Senate code or the House code of parliamentary rules should prevail, and whether the vote should be taken by states or by individuals. The more this question is studied, the more opportunity does there seem to be for a just and above-party tribunal to settle the question, and the more fertile is the constitution itself in suggesting, or at least not prohibiting, fair and honorable expedients. As was justly said in the Senate debate, last spring, the constitution of the United States is one of the most remarkably expressed documents in existence, and it often expresses as much and as happily by its silence as by its phrase.

The greater will be the disgrace and the dissatisfaction, if the joint committee of the two houses fail to arrange an honorable basis of adjudication, before they meet together to count the vote in February. The field is entirely open for arrangements. A crisis is reached in the government, where the constitution is either silent, or points to a tribunal as yet untried. Congress is free to refer the legal questions "arising under the constitution" to the supreme court, or it is free to decide upon a state's return, voting as a single body, in view of its inability to decide by a separate vote. The occasion, we say, is rich in the opportunities for devising a proper scheme of adjudication, and nothing but the rage of party feeling and the devotion to party ambitions and interests will prevent such an adjudication. Last spring, the question could have been easily and honorably settled. The whole Senate debate was not intruded upon by party allusions but once, and that was from a republican senator who took no part in the argument. It is unfortunate that senators who then went upon the record so deliberately and freely cannot recover the serenity of judgment which then characterized their action.—*Springfield Republican*.

REAL cannibals have been discovered by missionaries on the islands of New Britain and New Ireland, off the northeast coast of New Guinea. These natives are nude savages of the Oriental negro type, who live more like beasts than human beings. The Rev. George Brown, a Wesleyan missionary, reports that he saw woman roasting the leg and thigh of a man who had been killed in a fight. In another hut smoke-dried human flesh was hanging. In another he counted thirty-five jaw bones of men and woman. Cannibalism seemed common throughout the islands, not as a religious rite, but as an ordinary means of subsistence. The natives assured the missionary that the accounts heretofore published of a race of tailed human beings were true, and were certain that these strange creatures were not monkeys.

Married.

CHAFFEE-WEST—On Sunday the 7th of January, 1877, by F. L. Souler, Esq., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Charles H. Chaffee to Miss Clara J. West, both of Holland.

Deaths.

January 5, 1877, Henrietta Lillie, aged one year, daughter of William and Petronella Wakker, of this city.

New Advertisements.

THE CITY HOTEL,  
E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.  
Washington Str., - - Grand Haven, Mich.  
First-Class Accommodations.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of December, A. D. 1876, made and executed by Henry Samelt and Emma Samelt of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and William Katte, of the same place, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 483, which said Mortgage, was on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, duly assigned by William Katte to Charles Storing, of Holland City, Ottawa County, Michigan, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 231. And whereas there is now due and unpaid at this date, on said Mortgage the sum of \$165.45 for principal and interest, and whereas the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the sum of \$350.00 or more shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney fee and costs and expenses of advertising and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the Third (3rd) day of April, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described as follows, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to-wit: the east half of lot numbered four (4) in block numbered twenty nine (29) according to the plat of said city, of record as of the Village of Holland in the Registers Office of Ottawa County, State of Michigan.

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., December 28 A. D. 1876.  
CHARLES STORING, Assignee of Mortgage.  
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys. for Assignee.

A Good opportunity for a Grist Mill.  
Inquire of  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

City Lots for Sale Cheap at  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you want a New Dress  
call on  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you need a new Suit of  
Clothes for yourself or boys  
go to  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you need BOOTS, SHOES OR RUB-  
BERS call at  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Do not miss your opportunity  
for Furs, call on  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

HATS and CAPS cheaper than at whole-  
sale at  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Groceries of the best qual-  
ity and very cheap at  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Glassware, Crockery, unsurpass-  
ed at the Cheap Store of  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Butter and Eggs bought and  
sold, also Potatoes, Pork etc. at  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cord-wood & stove-wood  
for sale at  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Eastern Salt, Lime, Lath and Shingles  
and other articles too numerous to mention,  
at the store of  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Dead Animals  
The question has been for a long time  
what will you do with dead animals. The  
undersigned whose place of business is near  
Meitz's Tannery, will hold himself in-  
debted to remove all dead animals at his  
own expense, by simply notifying him  
thereof.  
BENARD WICK  
HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-ly

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends  
and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at  
present located at Muskegon, he has made arrange-  
ments with Mr. W. Vorel, at Holland, at whose  
store, on River street, all job work for binding can  
be left. I have purchased a new and complete line  
of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.  
A. CLOETING.  
Muskegon, Sept. 3 1876.

First Ward Grocery House.

New Firm! New Goods! New Prices!

At the Store formerly occupied by  
Slooter & Higgins, Cor. 8th & Fish St.  
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Tobacco, Etc.

At prices that will astonish the best buyers in Holland City.  
No tricks or bates—Honest weights and meas-  
ures to all.

We buy goods and produce for cash and with a small profit  
added we offer the same for

CASH ONLY.

Our stock consists of a greater variety and better quality  
than has heretofore been sold in this city. We have aimed,  
in making our selections, to get

ONLY PURE GOODS.

The adulteration of food has been so extensively carried on that it has been next to an impossibility  
for a consumer to get that which is fit to eat, and the strong competition in business has in-  
creased the demand for pure goods, and the result is that nine out of every ten merchants  
keep mostly impure goods. We think the citizens demand better goods and  
are in for REFORM—and as we are the first to make the start, we hope  
to be encouraged with a portion of your patronage.

The Goods are all NEW AND PURE.

We think we can convince all that we are selling PURE GOODS at the same price that are being  
paid for impure stuff. By strict attention to business and good management we hope to gain a liberal  
share of the patronage.

WM. COLEMAN & CO.,  
EIGHTH STREET CORNER OF FISH STR.  
IN SLOOTERS' BRICK STORE,

Mr. FRANK SLOOTER remains with us, wishing to see all of his old customers and a host of  
new ones.

WM. COLEMAN & CO.

J. W. Bosman,  
Merchant Tailor,  
Ready Made

AND  
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING  
NEW BRICK STORE

One door West of VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS  
and now offers a full line of goods and at such  
reasonable prices, that it will be to the advantage  
of every one to come and inquire. We have ample  
facilities in our new quarters to make up clothing  
at short notice.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.  
Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our  
Goods.  
J. W. BOSMAN.  
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S  
Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.  
Fine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and  
all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our  
stable at reasonable rates.

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.  
GIVE US A TRIAL,  
TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.  
E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.  
JOHN VAUPELL.  
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S  
BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,  
—AT—  
NO. 23 RIVER STREET,  
Holland, - - - Michigan.

The above firm make a specialty of custom work.  
Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low  
enough to compete with any house in the city.  
They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of  
Ladies and Children's shoes and gaiters.  
Repairing neatly done and at  
Short Notice.  
34-ly W. & H. ELFERDINK.

One Step toward Tem-  
perance.

I have this day reduced the whole scale of  
prices to  
5 Cents a Drink.  
C. BLOM, Jr.  
HOLLAND, Dec. 21st, 1876.

A Sure Cure.  
For Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh,  
throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and  
permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and  
all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medi-  
cine, which cured a venerable missionary Physi-  
cian who was long a resident of Syria and the  
East, and who has freely given this valuable specific  
to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest  
possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred  
Christian duty to impart to others this wonderful  
invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original  
recipe complete, with full directions, to any  
person enclosing stamp for reply.  
DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,  
Greely Block, Syracuse, N. Y.  
(P. O. Box 76.) 44-6m.

The opportunity for Great  
Bargains is still open at the  
Cheap Store of  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

STOVES! STOVES!  
Having disposed of our old stock, we have put in a new  
and large stock of STOVES. The latest styles of  
PARLOR STOVES,  
and a great many New Patterns.  
WE SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER.  
CALL AND SEE US.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 17, 1876.  
VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT  
I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South  
East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of  
Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a de-  
sirable location for any kind of business. Terms  
easy.  
D. T. ROLLER.  
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-11

Boots and Shoes.

A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and  
we can state to the Public that it has been  
bought expressly for this season of the year.  
It is of the Latest Styles of  
LADIES, GENTS,  
YOUTHS, MISSES  
AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.  
Our intention is to offer these goods at low  
price, and we request the trading public to call and  
examine.  
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,  
AND  
REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE  
Cash Paid for Hides  
L. SPRIETSMAN & SON  
HOLLAND, February 26, 1874. 44-1y

NOTICE!

I the undersigned having become sole proprietor  
of the furniture house, formerly under the firm  
name of

J. M. Reidsema & Son.  
Now offers his complete stock of Goods con-  
sisting of

Furniture,  
Carpets,  
Oil Cloths,  
Wall Paper,  
Window Shades,  
Feathers & Feather Beds,  
—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.  
All the goods are marked down, and I hereby sol-  
licit the good will and patronage of the public.  
SIMON REIDSEMA.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.



## Gettings.

We are having lots of snow.

CHAS. F. Post is appointed deputy sheriff for this locality.

Our markets will be found corrected and in tabular form on the first page.

This week has been a week of prayer throughout the Christian world and has been observed here in all the churches.

THE City Hotel has a horse of its own now, and need not depend on other stables for carting facilities from and to the depots.

THE Methodist church of this city has been prosperous enough to cancel all her loose debts, and thus enters an era of comparative ease.

A TIN wedding was celebrated at Rev. H. Uiterwijk's residence on Tuesday evening last. Relatives from abroad and distinguished citizens were present.

ON Wednesday evening of last week a dancing school was started by Mr. Wm. L. Hopkins, assisted by his son Frank. Last Wednesday evening was the second night of the series.

ALDERMAN Breymann is going to Baltimore to attend the National Convention of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association as a delegate from this State, and will visit Washington on his trip.

CAPT. Boynton has successfully accomplished his greatest voyage in his life-saving dress by swimming down the River Po from Castel Duovo to Ferrara, 280 miles, in 96 hours, without a break.

BORSTLAP is back in town and winter can be said to have fairly begun. He is said to have brought six satchels with him—presumably full of watches. Now get out your old watches and have some fun.

A new thing in the line of candies can be found at Walsh's City Drug Store. It is a cough candy of his own make and is a very pure sweet and pleasantly flavored. We bespeak for this cough candy a big run, as it truly merits.

THE Water Witch, the only English men-of-war not propelled by paddle or screw, but by means of the recoil of two water jets projected at high velocity from nozzles at the ship's side, made seven knots an hour at her last trial trip. The system has important advantages over the old ones, and the promoters are sanguine of ultimate success.

A Russian officer has just invented an ingenious projectile which will attract attention. The sczaroch, as it is called, is an elongated shell, the head of which is completely spherical. When fired the sczaroch leaves the gun like an ordinary shell, but when it bursts the cylindrical part alone flies to pieces, the spherical head continuing its flight toward the infantry, usually massed beyond the artillery.

It was a surprise to many on Monday morning to see the grocery store of Fifield & Westveer remain locked; but before many hours elapsed the news was spread like wild fire that they had to succumb to the hard times. J. Fifield seems to have disposed of everything and left town for parts unknown, taking his family with him. Liabilities of the firm are estimated at 800 dollars; assets unknown.

THE *Fancy Story Paper* offers the finest premium to its subscription of any paper we have heard of, consisting of Shakespeare complete in twelve monthly parts, and when completed can be bound in a handsome volume, royal octavo, of over five hundred pages. Any one wishing to obtain Shakespeare should not miss this golden opportunity. The paper alone is fully worth its price—\$3.00 per annum. Address Norman L. Nunro & Co., No. 74 Beekman str., New York.

We don't remember of ever having had better sleighing right along for six weeks as we are having at present. Almost every night and sometimes during the day we receive a fresh supply of snow to cover the old tracks. Teams are continually pouring into town with logs, stave bolts, grain, wood hay, dressed hogs, and almost everything else marketable. Eighth and River streets sometimes have the appearance as if a procession was passing along. Can't we hope for a better season next summer than the last, on the strength of this outpouring of the woods?

E. VAN DER VEEN, Esq., is making preparations to build a block on his vacant corner, the finest building site in this city. It is to be 54 feet front on Eighth street by 80 feet deep on River street, and will be two or three stories and a basement. The stone is being hauled for the basement, and the whole structure is to be of brick. A stairway between the two contemplated stores will make access easy to the upper floors. The corner store will be occupied by himself with his hardware business. It is a pleasant duty to chronicle the event of preparation being made to occupy the finest corner in the city with a block that we hope will "sweep the stakes."

THE Grand Duke Alexis is coming to America again.

A South Bend (Ind.) hen has laid an egg labeled "Big War."

MATTHEW & Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., have recently shipped three carloads of furniture to London, Eng.

REV. P. Lepeltak, of Greenleaf, Minn., has been called to Overijssel, Mich., as a second pastor to their large and growing congregation.

THE farmers in Troup county, Georgia, have sowed 25 per cent. more wheat and 100 per cent. more fall oats than any year since the war.

SWAMPS in Louisiana are so dry that a man may ride on horseback or a wagon may be driven through tracts of country impassable within the memory of man.

J. O. BAKKER, Esq., President of the Holland Soldiers' Union, has been seriously ill for some time, and has not been able to attend to his business for the past six weeks.

AN nearly every city throughout the country the exits of theatres have been officially examined since the Brooklyn disaster, and in most of them alterations have been ordered.

THE Edgar Thomson steel works, of Pittsburgh, are having a shear constructed that will weigh 35 tons. It is double acting; one end is to cut hot steel ingots and the other to cut cold steel rails.

LIST of letters remaining in the Office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 11, 1877: George Boucher, A. T. Dairah, William Horton, Caroline Jaedecke.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE first stone of a grand national museum for Amsterdam, in which the collections, hitherto dispersed, of the Trippenhuis, the Van der Hoof museum, and the Stadhuis are to be united, was laid in that city a few weeks ago.

At a recent examination of one of the schools in Washington, the question was put to a class of small boys: "Why is the Connecticut River so called?" A bright little fellow put up his hand. "Do you know, James?" "Yes, ma'am! Because it connects Vermont and New Hampshire, and cuts through Massachusetts!" was the triumphant reply.

STAR Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, held their annual election of officers on Monday evening last, resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen:

P. Van den Tak, Foreman.  
A. Finch, Asst. Foreman.  
J. R. Kleyn, Secretary.  
L. Mulder, Treasurer.  
J. Mulder, Steward.

There was a good attendance of members, and everything passed off harmoniously and pleasantly.

LAST week the loss of the steamship Circassian was chronicled and this week adds two more steamers to the list of disasters. The steamship L'Amerique stranded at Long Branch on Monday last, but no lives were lost with her; and on the same day the steamer Montgomery was run into, about 30 miles off Cape May, and she sank in six minutes, carrying down with her four passengers and nine of her crew. The Montgomery was plying between Havana and New York.

A sleight-of-hand performer's trick in Atlanta consisted in making silver coin mysteriously disappear from his hands. After the show this conversation was held by an old negro and a newspaper reporter: "Dat man fool'd 'round dar wid dat muney 'tall he 'roused up my 'sp'poons, he did." "Suspicious of what?" "Hit teks lots of pracktiss fer to make a half dollar 'pear and dis'pear in dat stile." "Of course." "Dat's war meks me had a 'spishun dat dat white man wuz one time de casheer ob a freedmen's bank."

AN old man walked through Virginia City, on his way to "some place 'where folks wouldn't crowd." He said that fifty years ago he went to live on the Missouri river, in the woods, where game was abundant, and the solitude suited him. Civilization in its westward progress drove him out finally, and he migrated to Oregon, where he supposed that he would never be bothered in that way. To his surprise, a few years ago, he noticed that civilization was crowding him again—this time advancing from the Pacific. Now he is on his way to the Rocky Mountains.

THE *Christian Intelligencer* under date of the 4th inst., thus announces its change of owners and editors: "The *Christian Intelligencer* this day becomes the property of an association of gentlemen thoroughly identified with the Reformed Church in America. The undersigned will be the responsible editor, assisted by the following associate editors and contributors: Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Orniston, D. D.; Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D.; Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, D. D.; Rev. David Inglis, L. L. D.; Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D.; Rev. J. McC. Holmes, D. D.; Rev. C. VanderVeen. Signed, John M. Ferris."

The trade of Chicago for the year 1876 amounted to \$652,000,000.

NAHUM Parker, in whose cabinet shop at Middlebury, Vt., Stephen A. Douglas served his apprenticeship, died a few days since.

THE Danbury *News* says: "The modern cook stove is approaching a degree of perfection which will require a competent engineer with a stated salary to run it."

A FEW days ago citizens of Fort Griffin, Texas, captured eleven men who were trying to run off twenty-seven head of stolen horses, and hanged them all in the woods.

FOR the first time in the history of journalism at the capital the press is represented by a colored man. He furnishes news to a Philadelphia newspaper and to one printed in Lexington, Ky.

A DRAMATIC Club has been organized in the city of Muskegon, recently and the following officers have been elected: President—Levi Beardsley. Vice President—Will J. Steketee. Treasurer—Mrs. A. Harvey. Secretary—E. J. W. Smith.

THE old and venerable Commodore Vanderbilt died on Thursday the 4th inst., and on the next day Mrs. Charlotte De Forest Egbert, Commodore Vanderbilt's eldest sister, died in her home in Tompkinsville, Staten Island. She was not told of the Commodore's death. She was born on the 29th of December, 1791. Like the others of this remarkable family, she retained a wonderful physical vigor almost to the last of her long life.

THE Grand Trunk railroad of Canada has been doubly paralyzed, last week, first by the snow and next by a general and very ugly strike of the train hands, who deserted their trains upon an instant all along the line, and fought successfully against their movement by new hands. The military had to be ordered out to get some of the trains to port, but the road has now compromised with the strikers, and its business is moving again.

HERE is an interesting little picture of the way republicans are elected to Congress from Louisiana, being an extract from the testimony of a republican witness before a congressional committee:—Supervisor Hutton was figuring away on a piece of paper when I came up. He was figuring away at Smith's vote for Congress, and couldn't make it meet. "I'll have to count out those two polls in Bossier, after all," he remarked. "I did not want to do it, but it's got to be done to elect Smith."

A MAN sleeping alone in the cabin of the sloop Ida at a wharf at the mouth of the Kennebeck river, in Maine, was awakened during the night by some one touching him and saying, "You will be drowned." On opening his eyes, no one was present, but he immediately turned out, went on deck, and found the side of the vessel caught under the wharf by the tide, and shortly it would have sunk, and cabin and all been under water. With a plank he pried the side from the wharf, and she came up with the tide.

ABOUT two months ago the Wamsutta mills and a New York commission house each made the experiment of sending 100 packages of cotton goods to Australia. They have within a few days heard the result of the venture. It is so satisfactory that another shipment of cottons will be made immediately. Gentlemen from Australia consider this plan of shipping small lots a prudent method of beginning a trade, and say that the feeling toward American goods is so kindly now that there is every probability of a good trade, if the work of introducing our goods is followed up with energy.

IF the United States does not develop a great trade with the empire of Brazil it will not be for lack of encouragement from Brazil. Another step is being taken in the direction of closer relations with this country under the auspices of Brazilians. It is now proposed to establish in the city of New York an agency to be called the Imperial Brazilian Bureau. Its object is to bring the empire of Dom Pedro and its resources before the people of this country, and "to invite, stimulate and encourage American merchants, planters and manufacturers to establish in the empire commercial, agricultural, and industrial enterprises."

### Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH CANDY in use—For sale in New York for the past 30 years, but new in this State. For Sale by the pound or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE. TRY IT.

N. B.—Dealers supplied at wholesale rates at the City Drug Store.

48-6mo

## NEW

## MATERIAL

Just Received at

—THE—

"NEWS"

## JOB OFFICE.

Our facilities for Job Printing are unequalled in this city, and we are at all times prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF

## JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly

IN THE

English & Holland Languages.

## COMMERCIAL

PRINTING

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

ENVELOPES,

PRICE LISTS,

CARDS,

TAGS, &c.

Programmes,

Handbills,

Law Blanks,

Etc., Etc., Etc

All kinds of Color and Ornamental printing. Call and examine specimens and prices.

## H. Wijkhuijsen,

### ELGIN WATCHES



## Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Offers his services as such to the public and will guarantee his work for moderate charges. Having been engaged for some time past for Messrs. Josiah & Breymann, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBERS, at

No. 52, Eighth Street.

Mr. J. Albers will attend to his Clock and Jewellery business, and Mr. Wijkhuijsen to the Watches. However, each of them will wait on the public in the absence of the other. They have a large and beautiful stock of Clocks and Watches, which they offer for sale cheap.

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,  
J. A. ALBERS.

## NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

Having succeeded the late firm of G. Van Putten & Co., at the same stand and in the same business wishes to advertise through the columns of the *News* his stock of

Dry Goods,  
Hats & Caps,  
Groceries,  
Crockery,  
Flour & Feed.  
Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

A prompt delivery free of charge, can be relied upon.

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

## Mark these Facts.

*The Testimony of the Whole World,*  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."  
"Your Pills are marvelous."  
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."  
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."  
"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."  
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."  
"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."  
"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."  
"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."  
"Send me five boxes of your Pills."  
Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail for Chills and Fever."  
I have over 300 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

**FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,**  
And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases;

### DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much of two little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

### For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tic Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms, of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.

### IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 113 Liberty Street, New York.

89-1y

### DR. SCHOUTEN'S

### ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments are removed. Favorably known by operating mildly.

They prevent all irregularities originating from impurities of the Blood.

—SOLD AT—

### Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

H. WALSH, Druggist.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 26, 1875. 2-41











